

**A NEW SPECIES OF *PERITYLE* (ASTERACEAE) FROM
SONORA, MEXICO**

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ABSTRACT

Perityle reinana sp. nov., is described from the state of Sonora, Mexico where it is known only from the Sierra de Mazatan. It is a rayless taxon with affinities to *P. lemmonii*.

KEY WORDS: *Perityle*, Asteraceae, Sonora, Mexico, Sierra de Mazatan

Routine identification of Mexican Asteraceae has revealed the following novelty:

***Perityle reinana* B. L. Turner, sp. nov.**

P. lemmonii (A. Gray) Macbride similis sed differt foliis dentatis vel leniter lobatis (vs. profunde lobatis vel pinnatisectis), et bracteis involucralibus numerosioribus (ca. 21 vs. 8-15).

“**Tufted herbaceous perennial** on rock faces,” 8-15 cm high. **Stems** densely pubescent with a vestiture of white cinereous hairs ca. 0.3 mm high. **Leaves** mostly alternate, 1.5-2.5 mm long, pubescent like the stems; petioles 1.0-1.5 mm long; blades flabellate, irregularly serrate, densely atomiferous-glandular above and below. **Pedicels** 2-4 cm long. **Involucres** campanulate, 5-7 mm high; bracts ca. 21, biseriate, linear-lanceolate. **Receptacle** glabrous, ca. 2 mm across. **Ray florets** absent. **Disk florets** 40-50; yellow, 3-4 mm long; tubes ca. 1 mm long, densely glandular-pubescent; lobes 5, ca. 0.8 mm long. **Achenes** ca 3.5 mm long, their faces black, sparsely upwardly appressed-pubescent to glabrous or nearly so; pappus of (1)2 setae 2-3 mm long, or commonly absent.

TYPE: MEXICO. SONORA: Mpio. de Ures, Canada el Vugo, Sierra de Mazatan, oak woodland on granite, 1383 m, 29 Apr 2004, T. R. Van Devender et al. 2004-476 (with Reina, Sanchez E., Ferguson, Anderson & Johnson) (Holotype TEX; isotype ARIZ).

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN EXAMINED: (same Sierra as above) "Ca. 0.5 km below Aguage in Canada del Alamo," 13 Mar 2005, Reina et al. 2005-196 (ARIZ, TEX)

Perityle reinana belongs to the section Laphamia and relates to the eligulate *P. lemmonii*, as noted in the diagnosis. It also might be confused with the occasional rayless form of *P. gentryi*, the latter distinguished by its longer petioles, more regular dentate leaf margins, and longer (pilose) vestiture.

The following key to rayless members of Sect. Laphamia, this from my forthcoming treatment of *Perityle* for the Comps of Mexico (Phytologia Memoirs, in prep.) will serve to distinguish the taxon:

- 6. Leaves dentate or lacerately lobed, with 4-8 teeth
or lobes to a side..... (12)
- 6. Leaves entire, merely dentate, or prominently 3-lobed,
with 1-3 lobes to a side..... (7)
- 7. Leaves irregularly dentate to laciniately lobed..... (9)
- 7. Leaves regularly dentate with mostly neat, acute teeth.....(8)
- 8. Involucres 3.5-4.5 mm high; ne Chi, nw Coa..... *P. castillonii*
- 8. Involucres 5-6 mm long; Son, w Chi..... *P. gentryi*
- 9 (7). Stems and leaves densely white-tomentose;
Son..... *P. vandevenderi*
- 9. Stems and leaves green or greenish, not white-
tomentose..... (10)
- 10. Involucral bracts 8-12, linear-lanceolate,
gradually tapering to a narrowly acute apex; ne
Chi..... *P. dissecta*

- 10. Involucral bracts 12-21, linear-oblongate,
rather abruptly tapered to an acute or obtuse apex;
nw Chi, Son.....(11)
- 11. Involucral bracts 12-15; leaves deeply lobed
or dissected..... *P. lemmonii*
- 11. Involucral bracts ca. 21; leaves not dissected.....*P. reinana*
- 12(6). Leaves entire or merely dentate;
pappus absent..... *P. angustifolia*
- 12. Leaves manifestly 3-lobed; pappus present.....*P. coahuilensis*

According to its principal collector, the Sierra de Mazatan is an isolated 'sky island' mountain range about 80 km east of Hermosillo. The lower slopes on three sides support foothills thorn-scrub, while the northwestern slopes support desert-scrub. On the top of the range, the vegetation is open oak woodland in a grassland matrix on relatively flat, gneiss bedrock surfaces. Tropical species extend up the canyons and are locally present in the oak woodland at 1350-1400 m elevation.

The species is named for one of its collectors, Ana Lilia Reina. She received an undergraduate degree in Agricultural Sciences from the Univ. of Sonora in Hermosillo, and has been involved in ethnobotanical studies with the Seri and Mayo Indians. For the last nine years she has been working on floristic surveys in eastern Sonora and the Arizona-Sonora border region.

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